

# The Washington Times.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

## Father of Waters.

Still a Menace to the People Dwelling  
Along His Banks.

There has been the usual agitation this spring over the prospect of damage through the rise of the Mississippi. Indeed, so usual is this agitation that it attracts comparatively little attention outside of the people immediately affected. But to them, the apprehended peril means the possibility of total ruin, the sweeping away in a few hours of resources laboriously accumulated.

The Government has spent fifty million dollars, more or less, in building and strengthening the levee system. But the effect is said to have been actually to raise the crest of the river flood and to increase its power for mischief at any point where it may break loose. According to the "New Orleans Gulf Ports Marine Journal," the increase in the height of the floods prior to 1860 was at the rate of only one foot in ninety years. But from 1860 to 1897, the rate of increase was one foot in two and one-half years. The levees at New Orleans have been raised five feet during the last half century, yet the city has not been freed from the peril of inundation.

Critics of the existing system argue that instead of spending so many million dollars in a futile effort to confine the mighty river to an unnatural channel by closing its outlets, it would have been better to allow its overflow to distribute itself over the basins of the St. Francis, the White River, Lake Pontchartrain, and others, fertilizing the lands as the silt of the Nile fertilizes Egypt. If the vast expenditure of money already made has really done more harm than good, no time should be lost in reconsidering the present policy.

## A Hint From Philadelphia.

Are We Active Enough in Laboring for  
Washington's Beautification?

Philadelphia has taken a leaf from Washington's book and is preparing to modify the austere and monotonous street plan she inherited from the Penn proprietorship. It is proposed to open a boulevard from City Hall Square, through Logan Square, to Fairmount Park, to enlarge the space about the city hall, and to give that monumental building a more suitable architectural perspective.

What the cost of this undertaking will be no one has yet calculated. But to condemn and raze the buildings now covering ground to be used for the proposed concourse and parkway will involve the ultimate expenditure of many millions. Yet whatever the cost, Philadelphia is evidently willing and anxious to shoulder it, to the end that some elements of beauty and distinction may be infused into her antiquated and uninviting street system.

Living in a city planned on a scale of surpassing architectural magnificence, we are apt to value too lightly the far-seeing wisdom in which our lines of growth were laid. We under-rate satisfactions to which we have been dulled by habit. We realize less keenly than we ought to the appeal which Washington makes to the eye and to the imagination.

Only senses starved by commonplace surroundings, weary of the utilitarian sameness of streets like Philadelphia's, can appreciate to the full, perhaps, the beauty, the variety, the charm, the dignity of the city we owe to the creative genius of Eliott and L'Enfant.

It would be a grave misfortune, however, if we should ever grow indifferent to the esthetic enjoyments put by good fortune within our daily reach. Are we eager enough to enlarge them, to do our share in lifting the city to a higher plane of beauty, to contribute with all our zeal to the final realization of L'Enfant's and Eliott's architectural dream? Are we not disposed to dwell too much on the satisfactions we have, and to put off on a generation to follow that

labor for the city's progress and beautification which is properly ours?

There is a useful lesson for us in Philadelphia's belated enthusiasm to correct the blunders of her original plat-makers. If the Quaker City can spend millions of dollars for a single beautifying boulevard, should we not give what aid we can to carry to fruition here the splendid supplementary plans of the McMillan Park Commission? Since the Michigan Senator's death these plans have seemed somewhat in danger of lapsing into "innocuous desuetude." It is the least that District sentiment can do to keep them before Congress and before the public, and to stand ready to co-operate in any effort to carry them into practical effect.

## Army Discipline.

As Affected by the Case of Lieutenants  
Edwards and Dougherty.

Chief Justice Bingham has dismissed the rule issued against the Secretary of War requiring him to show cause why he should not be compelled to give Lieutenants George B. Edwards and Henry W. Dougherty a certain standing and rating in the army.

We have already had occasion to refer to this case and to express the conviction that in no other army of the world would an attempt have been made by subaltern officers to invoke the aid of the civil courts in compelling their military superiors to place a value on their services equal at least to that which they themselves had placed.

We are likewise amazed to learn that these two young gentlemen are graduates of West Point. If the four years' training at the Military Academy gave them no better notion of discipline than that exhibited in their application to the Supreme Court of the District—something must be wrong in the system of instruction followed on the banks of the Hudson.

To have a good opinion of one's self is an aid sometimes in getting on in life; and we all know that the world is full of people who have hoisted themselves into prominence by their own boot straps. For a soldier, however, to display his self-appreciation is not only fatal to professional success in his own case, but demoralizing to the entire service in that it sets an example which puts below par the chief virtue of the soldier—obedience.

## Grasshopper and Ant.

The Old Problem of Debt Collection in  
the Departments.

The recent decision of Acting Postmaster General Wynne in regard to clerks in his department who are pursued by creditors, calls attention once again to the fact that in certain ways life in Washington is different from life in any other city in the United States.

Mr. Wynne objected to having his office turned into a collecting agency, and finally took refuge behind an order, issued some years ago, and still in effect, providing that when a court judgment has been issued against a Government employee, that employee must pay his debts or get out of the service.

The old French fable about the grasshopper and the ant applies with peculiar fitness to two types of clerks in the departments, though it may be frankly stated that the grasshoppers are in a very small minority. Most of the employees of the Government are not only paying their bills promptly, but buying their houses or laying up at least a little money every year.

Some of them, however, not only spend their salaries every month, but incur debts which they cannot or will not pay, and while this number is small as compared with the vast army of employees, it is large enough in the aggregate to cause local tradesmen a good deal of trouble.

In no other city is there so large an element of the population which is assured, from month to month, and practically from year to year, of a comfortable living and a fixed income. In no other city is so large a part of this element made up of people without domestic responsibilities, and with expensive tastes which demand as much money as supporting a family, but do not carry with them any sense of duty to others.

It is this condition of things which causes the plague of grasshoppers to afflict the merchants of Washington. They cannot make any very definite rule about trusting or not trusting Government employees, because in the majority of cases it is safe enough to depend on a semi-monthly settlement. They do not know, until they experiment, whether a given man will prove honest or not, and the experiment is sometimes costly. Hence the dilemma of Mr. Wynne.

It is difficult to see what he could properly do about it, more than he has done, and doubtless many will criticize his action as it is. The owner

of a factory, or a shop, or any other business establishment, does not concern himself as a rule with the habits of his employees so long as they do their work, and he certainly does not assist creditors to collect their debts.

On the other hand, the conditions of employment in a private establishment are different from those of the departments. The easy certainty of employment from year to year often leads a young man, who knows himself to be competent as a clerk, to be careless about his tailor's bill. He does not even have the fear, which attends most other well-paid men, of a sudden change in the business which may throw him on the hard, cold world. He knows that the Government is going to stay in business as long as he lives and longer, and that his salary, if it does not increase, is not likely to diminish.

He therefore gives no thought to saving a part of his income in order to begin business for himself, for the business of Uncle Sam requires no capital from its clerks, and he gives no one an opportunity to invest savings in a partnership. Hence the evolution of the grasshopper clerk. His discipline or disappearance is a problem unique in some respects, and it should be set apart for solution.

## Free-Hand Comment.

A woman suffrage bill has just been vetoed by the governor of Arizona. Will this affront to the tender sex help or hinder Arizona in her fight for admission into the sisterhood of States?

During the first sixteen days of March 25,000 immigrants landed at New York. This is an excess of 8,000 over the figures for the corresponding period of last year. What is more important, the latest arrivals are said to be a great improvement over any who have recently landed.

That the civil war is fully over may safely be inferred from the fact that the War Department is preparing a compilation of all those who bore arms for the Confederacy to be printed with the names of the Union soldiers in the department's records.

We congratulate our wide-awake and enterprising evening contemporary upon the portrait it will be compelled, sooner or later, to print of William A. Day, recently appointed Assistant to the Attorney General. It tried hard to persuade its readers yesterday that Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court, was the man of whose appointment it seemed then to have heard for the first time. Up to yesterday afternoon our esteemed contemporary was no doubt too busy trying to solve its own conundrum, "Who reads the Star?" to pay attention to such inconsequential details.

## The Talk of the Day.

We smile at those who smile upon us; we are gracious to those who pay their court to us; we naturally acquire confidence and ease when all goes well with us, when we are encouraged by the blandishments of fortune, and the good opinion of mankind. A whole street bowing regularly to a man every time he rides out may teach him how to pull off his hat in return, without supposing a particular genius for bowing (more than for governing, or anything else) born in the family. It has been observed that persons who sit for their pictures improve the character of their countenances from the desire they have to procure the most favorable representation of themselves.

Learned professors are still shrieking against the violence and danger of football exercise, and now Miss Lucille Hill, of Wellesley—not the singer—sends out what is described as a warning note concerning the pernicious effects of basketball on health and beauty. Months ago we insisted on jackstraws as the game of games, just as we pointed out that the New England farmer will not be prosperous until he raises herons for the market. Backgammon has its advantages, but the wrist may be injured seriously by the violence of the throw. The game of jackstraws tests the brain and the nerve; it teaches coolness and discrimination. A game for the young as well as for the old, and one positively without risk to life or limb.

Another one of Mark Twain's original "Innocents Abroad" is dead. There were as many thousands in that party as in the charge of the Light Brigade.

Mrs. Baker, the landlady of Robert Louis Stevenson in the Saranac region, gossips about her lodger: "Personally, he was like all writers, I think, perfectly charming." And why should not writers be perfectly charming? They are beset with flattering offers from publishers, pointed out in the street, roared and shaken the mane in the parlors of the rich and fashionable, constantly in receipt of free theater tickets and dinner invitations, envied by the grossly commercial and vulgarly successful. Yes, they are charming everywhere but at home. Their wives say their literary husbands are irritable and peevish. The husbands answer, they are not fully appreciated, and they make uncomplimentary allusions to the mating of the eagle and the wren. Nor should it be forgotten that there are women born for the appreciation of the husbands of other women.

There is a General Passerieu in France who has issued a circular to his subordinates. He suggests that the men who drink too much should be treated as persons suffering from sickness. He recommends that they should be kept apart in a room contiguous to the guard room, where they may be treated by the regimental doctors and brought back to sobriety. If this remedy should be ineffective, the general suggests other pains and penalties, and the soldier may finally be brought before a council of war and sentenced as a confirmed drunkard.

No birds enchanted him with song. His dreams were full of sighs. But people saw him push along. And thought that he was wise.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

## THE FIELD OF POLITICS—GOSSIP, VIEWS, AND INCIDENTS.

Interesting Data Relating to the Age and Service of United States Senators—Senator Pettus the Oldest Wearer of the Toga—Senator Bailey Exactly One Year Younger Than Senator Beveridge, and the Most Juvenile Member of the Body.

### Senate Statistics.

Robert H. Watkins, Washington correspondent of several Southern newspapers and one of the assistant secretaries of the late Democratic Congressional committee, has arranged some interesting data relative to the ages, the length of service, and the public careers of the members of the United States Senate.

He shows that Senator Pettus of Alabama, now just beginning his second term, is the oldest man in the body. Senator Bailey of Texas is the youngest. The brilliant statesman from the Lone Star State is exactly one year younger than the junior Senator from Indiana—Senator Beveridge, their birthday occurring October 6.

The compiler calculates that the average age of members of the Senate is 56.7 years. The majority of the men who constitute that great legislative assembly are therefore somewhat passed middle life.

### The Older Senators.

Mr. Watkins then proceeds: "The Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress, grouped according to age, is as follows, the older being named first in each group:

"Over eighty years—One, Edmund W. Pettus of Alabama.

"Between seventy-five and eighty—Six, John T. Morgan of Alabama, William B. Bate of Tennessee, George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Joseph E. Hawley of Connecticut, Lucille H. Platt of Connecticut, and William M. Stewart of Nevada.

"Between seventy and seventy-five—Six, William B. Allison of Iowa, Shelby M. Culom of Illinois, Henry M. Teller of Colorado, Paris Gibson of Montana,

Redfield Proctor of Vermont, William P. Frye of Maine.

"Between sixty-five and seventy—Twelve, Thomas C. Platt of New York, Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Russell A. Alger of Michigan, John H. Mitchell of Oregon, Addison G. Foster of Washington, Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Joseph H. Miller of Nebraska, Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, Samuel D. McEnery of Louisiana, Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio.

"Between sixty and sixty-five—Seventeen, Knute Nelson of Minnesota, James H. McCreary of Kentucky, Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, George C. Perkins of California, William A. Clark of Montana, Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, John P. Dryden of New Jersey, Hernando D. Money of Mississippi, Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia, James H. Berry of Arkansas, Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado, Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Thomas R. Bard of California, John W. Daniel of Virginia, Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, John C. Spooner of Wisconsin.

"Of the Average Age.

"Between fifty-five and sixty—Nine, William P. Dillingham of Vermont, Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin, Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, Levi Ankeny of Washington, Henry E. Burnham of New Hampshire, Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island, Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois, Louis E. McComas of Maryland.

"Between fifty and fifty-five—Eighteen, Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, James P. Tallaferro of Florida, William J. Stone of Missouri, Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Anselm J. McLaurin of Mississippi, Stephen R. Mallory of Florida, Mur-

phy J. Foster of Louisiana, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Robert J. Gamble of South Dakota, Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, Asbury C. Latimer of South Carolina, Weldon B. Heyburn of Idaho, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, John Kean of New Jersey, Joseph R. Burton of Kansas.

"Between forty-five and fifty—Ten, Charles W. Fulton of Oregon, Charles H. Dietrich of Nebraska, Alexander S. Clay of Georgia, Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, Furnifold McL. Simmons of North Carolina, James P. Clarke of Arkansas, Charles A. Culberson of Texas, J. Frank Allee of Delaware, Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa.

"Between forty and forty-five—Nine, Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, Chester I. Long of Kansas, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Alfred B. Kittredge of South Dakota, L. Heister Ball of Delaware, Reed Smoot of Utah, Thomas Kearns of Utah, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana.

### Senator Under Forty.

"Under forty—one, Joseph W. Bailey of Texas.

"Senator Pettus, when he entered the Senate six years ago in his seventy-seventh year, found only one man his senior; in years, the late Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Pettus was older six years ago than are all but two of the present Senate. The next oldest Senator is Pettus' colleague, John T. Morgan. Morgan and Pettus live in the same town of Selma, and years before the civil war practiced law at the same bar. There is a difference of a little less than three years in their ages. Next to Morgan in age comes Senator Bate. Senator Bate and his young colleague, Edward W. Carmack, between whose ages there is a difference of thirty-two years, were born

in the same precinct, or bailiwick, of Castalian Springs, Sumner county, Tennessee. Next to Alabama's pair, the State having the oldest Senators is Connecticut. Senator Platt of that State is 75 years old, and his colleague, Senator Hawley, is less than a year older. Senator Hoar is twenty-four years older than his colleague, Mr. Lodge, who is close to the average Senatorial age. The two New York Senators, Platt and Depew, were babies at the same time, the one no doubt bawling the household while the other more than likely with a precocious scowling made his nurse laugh when he had his warm milk. Blackburn and McCreary of Kentucky were also babies together. The two youngest Senators are Beveridge and Bailey. Mr. Beveridge is exactly one year older than Mr. Bailey. The Texas Senator was born October 6, 1863, and the Indiana Senator October 6, 1862.

"Senator Allison has had a continuous service of over thirty years, beginning March 4, 1874. Next in line of continuous service is Senator Cockrell, who, in 1875, succeeded Carl Schurz. Senators Hoar and Morgan entered the Senate together just two years later—March 4, 1877—and have served continuously since. Other Senators who have served without a break over twenty years are Aldrich, date of service beginning March 4, 1881; Hale, '81; Hawley, '81; Culom, '82; Frye, '81.

"Senator Stewart came into the Senate in 1865, served ten years, and was ten years out, when he returned in 1885. Senator Gorman served two terms beginning March 4, 1881. Senator Teller came into the Senate with the admission of Colorado, and served until April, 1882, when he became Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, and returned to the Senate three years later, since which he has had a continuous service—twenty-four years altogether."

## IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Appointment of a New Press Censor in Russia Promises a Liberal Era—Lord Curzon To Retire From the Indian Viceroyalty—An Old Quarrel Between the Vatican and the French Government—Trouble Caused by One Small Word.

### Liberal Era Promised.

Another manifestation of the enlightened policy of Emperor Nicholas of Russia is to be found in his removal of the somewhat narrow-minded official who has filled until now the position of censor of the press, and the appointment in his stead of Counselor of State Tatischeff, who for a number of years past, has been the resident agent in London of the Russian treasury department—that is to say, of the minister of finance, Count Witte, the most liberal and progressive Muscovite statesman of the day.

M. Tatischeff has, like M. de Witte, the well-deserved reputation of being an Anglophile, has worked consistently for an understanding between Great Britain and Russia, and is not only very popular in England, but likewise enjoys the confidence of all the English people with whom he has been brought into contact. He speaks English perfectly, has made his business while in England to get into contact with the press, and may therefore be relied upon as chief imperial press censor of Russia—that is to say, of the department which not only controls the utterances of all Russian newspapers, but likewise passes on press dispatches sent abroad, and upon the utterances concerning Muscovite affairs in foreign papers entering the Russian Empire—to inaugurate an altogether new and liberal era in that particular branch of the Russian administration, which has been so frequently portrayed as an illustration of Muscovite despotism.

A Misleading Picture.

While on the subject of the press let me state that the picture published on the front page of one of the latest numbers of the "Paris Illustration," representing five soldiers grouped behind three decapitated heads, and which purported to be a photographic demonstration of the horrors perpetrated by the Ottoman troops upon the unoffending Christians of Macedonia, furnishing indeed the theme for an entire page of text on Turkish Moslem atrocities in

Christina Macedonia, is altogether misleading. Indeed, in a subsequent number, "L'Illustration" has been forced to admit that the photograph which it published, and of which it made so much capital, was altogether erroneous, since the heads were not those of Macedonians or of Christians, but of brigands, who had been shot down in the wilds of Albania by Turkish gendarmes, and who had then had their heads cut off in order to demonstrate to the governor of the province that the bandits were really dead.

The Macedonian insurrectionary committee has a very active press agency with branches in most of the big European capitals, and under the circumstances it will be just as well to take the tales that are being published of Turkish atrocities in Macedonia with the same amount of salt that experience has taught us in the past to accord to the bogus atrocities ascribed to Turkey in Armenia, and twenty-five years ago in Bulgaria.

Lord Curzon to Retire.

Lord Curzon, it is now practically settled, will retire from the viceroyalty of India at the end of the current year, and there is a good deal of speculation with regard to his succession. Secretary of War Brodrick, whose name was freely mentioned in connection therewith a few weeks ago, has since his unfortunate showing in the house of commons with regard to the army reforms, come to be regarded as out of the running.

It is doubtful whether Lord Milner can be spared from South Africa for some time to come, and although Lord Cromer could undoubtedly have the office for the asking, yet it is probable that he prefers the virtual governor generalship of Egypt and of the Sudan, with the prestige which he enjoys there, its proximity to Europe and his three months' leave of absence each year in England and Scotland, to an exile of several years in India as viceroy. For, as I have mentioned before in these letters, the viceroy of India is debarré

from leaving India and from returning to Europe throughout his entire term of office.

Among the younger men whose names are mentioned as possible successors to Lord Curzon, is Earl Percy, the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Northumberland, and now under secretary of state for India. He is a very brilliant young fellow, who has already achieved considerable distinction as a traveler and explorer and as an author.

### Queen Amelia's Cruise.

The royal yacht on which Queen Amelia of Portugal is now cruising in the Mediterranean with her two sons, and on which she will visit various places along the French and Italian Riviera, formerly belonged to the late Col. Harry McCalmont, when she was known as the *Banshee*. She was built at Lea in 1900, and was sold to the King of Portugal shortly afterward when Colonel McCalmont volunteered for service in South Africa. She has been rechristened the *Amelia*, and a considerable sum of money has been spent in refitting and in redecorating the craft.

The cruise is to last a couple of months, and the Queen travels under the strictest incognito, as the Marquise de Villa Vicosa, and she is attended by only one lady-in-waiting, the Countess de Figueiro, by the latter's husband, by her court physician, her chaplain, the painter, Casanova, and by a couple of gentlemen in attendance on the young prince. The yacht is commanded by Dom Fernando de Serpa, younger brother of the Marquis de Lourenco, and has among the officers under his command a lieutenant of Irish origin and an ancestor bearing the name of Dom Hugo O'Neill.

### Trouble Over a Word.

An old quarrel has arisen between the Vatican and the French government in connection with the use of a single Latin word employed in the Papal bulls of investiture of French archbishops and bishops. The Pope insists on employing

the words "excellensissimus presidentes" (most excellent presidents) instead of "nobis" (to us), which, instead of making the sentence read: "The most excellent President Loubet has appointed," alters it to "The most excellent President Loubet has designated us," which implies that it is the Pope and not the President who makes the appointment.

The French government insists upon the suppression of the objectionable word "nobis," and as the Vatican declines to accede to this demand, the government has refused to recognize the Papal bulls. To this Leo XIII has responded by making the sentence read: "The most excellent President Loubet has appointed," which implies that it is the Pope and not the President who makes the appointment.

### London's New Police Commissioner.

London's new chief commissioner of the metropolitan police, appointed by the King in the place of Sir Edward Bradford, who has retired, is one of the most capable and experienced police officers in the service of the British Empire, Edward Henry—for that is his name—like Sir Edward Bradford before him, first learned police work in India, and after a term of office as magistrate, he became inspector general of police in India, an appointment which he held for over ten years, introducing not merely the Bertillon system for the identification and registration of professional and other criminals, but likewise the means of classifying and registering finger marks. Toward the end of 1900 he was commissioned by the colonial department in London to proceed to Africa to organize a police force in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and on his return to London was appointed assistant commissioner of police there. MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Three women sculptors have been assigned important work for the St. Louis Fair. They are Miss Janet Scudder, who will model a portrait figure; Miss Enid Yandell, who is to model a statue of Daniel Boone, and Miss Evelyn Longman, whose subject has not been announced.

Frederic Remington, the well-known artist, has been spending some time in the Southwest, recuperating his health and gathering material for new work. He regrets to observe that the "typical Westerner," as he knew the type twenty years ago, is now seldom seen, particularly the cowboy.

### THE FOOL AND THE WISE MAN.

He loved to lean upon the fence  
And watch the swallows dart;  
And hear the lark with joy immense  
Let song pour from its heart.

He loved to linger by the brook  
And watch the bubbles play;  
And drowse and dream above his hook  
With trouble far away.

With simple joys he was content;  
He had no wish to rule;  
Men said his days were all misspent  
And called the man a fool.

Another where the crowds were great  
He went scheming day by day;  
He filled men's hearts with fear and hate  
And piled his gains alog.

He never knew one hour of rest,  
His brow was lined with care;  
If joy had e'er been in his breast  
It had not lingered there.

No birds enchanted him with song,  
His dreams were full of sighs.  
But people saw him push along  
And thought that he was wise.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

## THE BEST THINGS FROM OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

#### A Leonard Wood Needed.

Guayaquil is not an attractive place to people who wish to serve their country in a consular capacity. Thomas Nast went there very cheerfully, but soon fell a victim to yellow fever. George Sawyer, who succeeded him, has died because he was told it was sure death for him and his wife to stay there. Guayaquil seems to need a General Wood to clean the city and a corps of experts to destroy the germ-bearing mosquito. Chicago Chronicle.

#### The Elkins Law.

This extraordinary zeal in using the Elkins law as a lever to corporate advantage is unfortunately unmatched by any excess of effort in applying its provisions to the abuses which the people were told it would correct.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### Too Much Prosperity.

From all over the country come complaints of late rains. The weather makes no difference and all localities are affected, Washington as much as Boston. The explanation is too much prosperity and not enough good coal. The railroads are crowded with business, and the coal is so bad that it will not make fast locomotives go fast enough. The cry of all the railroad is for locomotives, and the locomotive builders say they are making them as fast as they can.—Boston Transcript.

#### The Top Notch Reached.

The new Shamrock is heralded as something new, but that is largely a matter of opinion. We doubt if much greater speed can be gotten out of a craft than has already been shown. For some years the best expert knowledge has been brought to bear without startling results. It is not improbable that we have about reached the top notch of marine architecture. Philadelphia Inquirer.

### BITS OF MISCELLANY.

#### Legislation Against Tipping.

Representative Edwards, of the Indiana Legislature, has introduced a bill to prohibit the acceptance of any "tip" by any owner or employee of any hotel, restaurant, cafe, tavern, boarding house, or barber shop, or by the employees of any car, dining buffet, restaurant, or sleeping car company, and to prohibit patrons of any such institutions giving any "tip," under penalty of \$25 fine and ten days in jail. Chicago Tribune.

#### A Great Constituency.

Certain Western papers are acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the Smiths Publishing Company, of Detroit, publishers of "The Smiths," a monthly magazine for people named Smith. This is something new in the line of magazines. It opens a new and promising field. Of course, the Browns must have their periodical. Likewise must the tribes of Jones, Williams, White, Johnson, and many others.—New York Tribune.

#### A Double Life.

Henry K. McHarg, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., who is exceedingly wealthy, has returned home from Virginia, where he has been working as a common laborer in the iron and coal mines in which his father is largely interested. He endeavored to combine the duties of a society leader by night with those of a workman by day, but found the strain too great. His work in the mines was at the hardest kind. He was employed twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, receiving as wages \$1.40 per day. At night, when the other laborers and miners were asleep, McHarg would often lead a cotillion or take part in some other social event. He had entrance to the most exclusive social circles and was a general favorite. He was taken ill with pneumonia and had a close call for his life. He proposes to return to the mines as soon as he regains his health. Chicago Tribune.

### SHAFTS OF WIT AND HUMOR.

#### Nothing Cheap.

Miss Bluzer—I want some rice. You have it for sale, have you not?  
Grocer—Yes, Miss, of course; two pounds for seven cents, or—  
Miss Bluzer—Oh! I must have the most expensive kind; it's for a swell wedding.—Philadelphia Press.

#### May Have Hoped There Wasn't.

Deacon Wingate—I tell you we must get the people interested if we expect them to come to church.  
Deacon Hamblough—And I tell you we've got to get their curiosity excited. The biggest audience Dr. Fourthly ever had was when he preached on the subject, "Is Therea Devil?"—Chicago Tribune.